

distances between the veins; costal margin with brown triangular marks, the whole surface being covered with small black spots, and the fringe with a continuous row of the same.

Lower wings pale green, with indistinct yellow $\times \times \times$.

Abdomen green.

Expanse $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Female.—Fore wings darker green than the male, the yellow $\times \times \times$ more indistinct; veins dark brown, with same-coloured spots placed zigzag along the whole length; costal margin with yellow and brown triangular marks; from the apex round to the base of thorax a row of bright silver $\times \times$, and from the costa to lower margin of wing four rows of larger silver $\times \times$.

Lower wing light brown, with a few indistinct silver $\times \times$ at apex.

Expanse 7 inches.

Hab. Angi Lakes, Arfak Mts., Dutch New Guinea, 6000 ft. (*Pratt*, Feb. 1914).

3 ♂ ♂ and 3 ♀ ♀ in the Joicey Coll.

XXXIV.—On new Species of Histeridæ and Notices of others.

By G. LEWIS, F.L.S.

[Plate XV.]

AS in the last paper published in February, I again give a Plate to facilitate the identification and call attention to a few peculiar forms. I have also introduced three more descriptions by other authors for aiding references. This paper is the forty-second of the series, which must necessarily be near the close.

The following species of the genus *Hister* have prosternal striæ, viz.:—*belti*, *criticus*, *defectus*, *gibberosus*, *indistinctus*, *lavimargo*, *meridanus*, *planimargo*, *sallei*, *servus*, and *striatipectus* of the New World, and *Hister sordidus* of Europe. I do not propose to include any of these species in *Grammostethus*, as the species of the latter genus are Oriental, and have, in addition to the prosternal striæ, several other notable characters, such as the rudimentary stria at the base of the fourth dorsal stria (*Ann. Mus. Civ. di Genova*, xxxii. p. 28, 1891). Dr. G. H. Horn has a note on the striation of the prosternum in the genus *Hister* (*Trans. Amer. Soc.* vii. p. 1,

1878), and I have noticed (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 7, vol. xx. p. 96, 1907) that in some genera the character is simply specific.

List of Species, arranged generically.

Plasius ruptistrius, <i>Lew.</i>	Hister togolii.
Platysoma comptum.	Paromalus filum, <i>Reitt.</i>
Chronus, gen. nov.	Pachycererus scitulus.
— socialis.	— minor.
Omalodes gagatius, <i>Er.</i>	Heterius gratus, <i>Lew.</i>
Hister montenegrius, <i>Müller.</i>	Saprinus cæruleatus, <i>Lew.</i>

Plasius ruptistrius, *Lew.*, 1906.

Originally I had three examples of this species, all agreeing in having the thoracic stria interrupted behind the head; apparently this is the usual form, but I now have a fourth specimen in which the stria is complete. In other respects the specimens are exactly similar.

Platysoma comptum, sp. n.

Oblongum, parum convexum, nigrum, nitidum; fronte stria integra antice recta; pronoto parce et minutissime punctulato, stria laterali integra; elytris striis 1-3 integris, 4-5 dimidiatis, suturali utrinque abbreviata; propygidio pygidioque immarginato distincte punctatis; prosterno inter coxas marginato; mesosterno sinuato antice haud marginato, stria transversa arcuata, tibiis anticis 4-dentatis.

L. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Oblong, somewhat convex, black and shining; the head sparingly punctulate, feebly impressed anteriorly, stria complete, straight in front, rounded off laterally; the thorax also sparingly and microscopically punctulate, the marginal stria is extremely fine, inner stria also fine and the interstice laterally very narrow, but behind the head it widens, and the stria at the basal angle turns inwards; the elytra, striæ 1-3 clear and complete, 4-5 dimidiate and apical, 5 slightly the shortest, sutural longer, but discal being shortened before and behind; the pygidia are distinctly not very closely punctured, neither are marginate, but there is a shallow fovea on each side of the pygidium at its base; the prosternum is margined with a stria meeting at both ends in the intercoxal area; the mesosternum is widely and feebly sinuous, not marginate, but it is striate on either side and has a wide median arched stria; the first segment of the abdomen has a

longitudinal impression on the posterior edge, and the second has a lateral stria; the anterior tibiæ are 4-dentate.

The species is not similar to any known.

Hab. Shembaganur, Mandura, India.

CHRONUS, gen. nov.

Body oval in outline, microscopically punctulate above and below; head flat above, not impressed, frontal stria arched and complete, scape of the antenna angulate on the outer edge, mesosternum marginate and sinuous anteriorly; anterior tibiæ with tarsal groove straight, not curved. The superficies of the species is similar to a small *Platysoma*, but the tarsal grooves agree better with those of *Phelister*. The very fine surface punctuation is almost identical in the two species known and is an exceptional character. The two species to be included in the genus are *Platysoma exortivum*, Lew. (1888), and *socialis*, described below.

Chronus socialis, sp. n.

Ovatus, parum depressus, undique tenuissime punctulatus; fronte subplana, stria integra antice late arcuata; pronoto stria laterali basi vix abbreviata, interstitio modice dilato; elytris striis 1-3 integris, 3 internus subæqualibus; propygidio pygidioque sat dense punctulatis hoc immarginato; mesosterno sinuato marginato; tibiis anticis 5-denticulatis.

L. $3\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Oval, somewhat depressed, black and shining, surface above and below microscopically punctulate; the head not impressed, frontal stria well marked and widely arched; the thorax, marginal stria very fine, inner stria obscurely crenulate and fine behind the head, stronger and not crenulate at the sides, and the interstice a little widened, the stria is very slightly shortened at the base (in *exortivus* it just passes the angle); the elytra, dorsal striae 1-3 complete, sutural dimidiate, 4-5 a little shorter and almost coequal; the pygidia are not margined but rather closely punctulate, the points somewhat varying in size; the mesosternum is sinuous and the stria complete; the anterior tibiæ 5-dentate, tarsal grooves not curved.

This species is very similar to *exortivus*, but the frontal stria is more marked, the thoracic lateral interstice is wider and the stria does not reach the basal edge, and of the three

inner dorsal striæ the sutural is the longest. In *exortivus* the fourth stria is the longest.

Hab. Montes Mauson, 2000 feet, Tongking.

Omalodes gagatinus, Erichs. Wieg. Arch. i. p. 90 (1847).

“Oblongus, subdepressus, fronte leviter impressa; elytris striis interioribus nullis, exterioribus tribus subtilissimis abbreviatisque; abdominis segmento penultimo utrinque punctato; pygidio æquali crebre punctato, apice lævi; tibiis anticis quadridentatis. Long. 3'''.”

Hab. Peru.

Hister montenegrius, Müller, Wien. ent. Zeit. xix. p. 137 (1900); Münch. Kol. Zeitschr. iii. p. 337 (1908).

“Ovalis, nitidus, clava antennarum fulva; mandibulis supra lævibus, margine exteriori obtusis; stria frontali integra, recta; pronoto striis lateralibus 2, externa fortiter abbreviata, interna integra; elytris striis subhumeralibus nullis, dorsalibus 1-3 integris, 4 obsoleta, 5 fere nulla, 6 abbreviata; propygidio dense fortiter, pygidio paulo lævius punctato; processu antice prosterni stria laterali interna postice a margine valde remota, prosterno striis longitudinalibus nullis; mesosterno antice mediocriter emarginato; tibiis anticis extus 3-4 dentatis, dente ultimo dilatato, apice truncate vel parum emarginato.

“Long. 4-5 mm.”

Said to be “near *sordidus*,” which, as stated in the preamble, has prosternal striæ.

Hab. Europe.

Hister togoi, sp. n.

Ovalis, convexiusculus, niger, nitidus; fronte impressa, stria integra; pronoto stria laterali interna integra, externa basi abbreviata; elytris striis 1-3 integris, 4 punctiformi, 5 apicali, suturali dimidiata, humerali sulciformi; propygidio parce et grosse punctato; pygidio vix dense punctato; tibiis anticis 5-dentatis. L. 4½ mill.

Oval, little convex, black and shining; the head transversely impressed behind the stria, stria sinuous and somewhat cariniform and crenulate, surface sparingly punctulate, mandibles not rugose; the thorax, inner stria complete, outer stria shortened at the base; the elytra, striæ 1-3 complete, 4 punctiform and indistinct, 5 apical, sutural dimidiate, outer humeral short and sulciform; the propygidium with

rather large punctures not closely set; the pygidium punctures rather smaller and closer; the mesosternum is feebly sinuous and marginate; the anterior tibiæ 5-dentate.

This species is similar to *sedakovi*, Mars., a species Marscul figures with the fourth dorsal stria broken; but his description says that it is complete, and it is so in a long series of specimens in my collection.

Hab. Tsushima, Japan.

Paromalus filum, Reitter, Deutsche ent. Zeitschr. xxviii.
p. 256 (1884).

“Tenuis, elongatus, parallelus, leviter, convexus, piceus, antennis pedibusque ferrugineis, illis clava testacea undique punctatissimus, prothorace leviter transverso, antrorsum minimo angustato; striola marginali antice vix interrupta, elytris prothoracis latitudine, parallelis, cylindricis, stria laterali interna subintegra, vel 2 dorsalibus basi obliquis valde abbreviatis et obsoletis; metasterno late sulcato, subtiliter punctato, abdomine segmento primo antice fortiter punctato, linea antica metasternali vix biangulata antrorsum subsemicirculari; tibiis anticis dilatatis, subtiliter 4-denticulatis, intermediis et posticis angustatis; his 1-, illis 3-spinulosis. Long. fere 2 mill.”

Hab. Bulgaria.

By an unfortunate error, probably by a misplacement of a sheet in the manuscript, the above was wrongly represented on page 347 (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 7, vol. xx. 1907).

Pachycærus scitulus, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovatus, subconvexus, cyaneus, nitidus; fronte impressa, parce puncticulata, stria antice interrupta; pronoto utrinque punctato, stria marginali integra; elytris striis, subhumerali externa integra, interna basali dimidiata, 1-3 integris, 4 basi abbreviata, 5 apicali, suturali dimidiata; propygidio grosse punctato; pygidio basi punctato, postice lævi.

L. $5\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Oblong-oval, little convex, clear blue and shining; the forehead impressed, finely and sparsely punctulate, stria narrowly interrupted in front; the thorax broadly and rather coarsely punctate in the region of the anterior angle, less widely punctate towards the base, and the scutellar area is smooth, behind the head and towards the disc there are a few punctures, the marginal stria is complete; the elytra, striæ, external humeral complete, internal basal and dimidiata, 1-3 dorsal complete, 4 shortened anteriorly, 5 short and

apical, sutural apical and dimidiate; the propygidium is coarsely punctate, with the posterior edge very narrowly smooth; the pygidium is similarly punctate, with the posterior margin smooth; the prosternum, keel rather narrow, striae parallel to each other and not apparently quite meeting in front, but distinctly separate at the base; the mesosternum is minutely punctulate, with the marginal stria complete; the anterior tibiæ 4-5-dentate.

The general facies of the species agrees with that of *P. chorites*, Lew.; the form of the inner subhumeral stria is exceptional in the genus.

Hab. Congo River.

Pachycrærus minor, sp. n.

Subcylindricus, æneo-niger, nitidus; fronto punctulata, stria late interrupta; pronoto stria laterali antice interrupta; elytris striis 1-3 integris, 4 dimidiata, suturali antice abbreviata; mesosterno stria late interrupta; tibiis anticis 5-dentatis.

L. 2 mill.

Somewhat cylindrical, black with a brassy tinge; the forehead clearly and evenly, not closely punctulate, stria straight above the eyes, oblique anteriorly and widely interrupted; the thorax very irregularly punctured, some points rather large, others extremely fine, lateral stria fine and not continued in front; the elytra, dorsal striæ fine, 1-3 complete, 4 basal and nearly dimidiate, sutural shortened before the base, outer subhumeral complete, inner apical and dimidiate; the pygidia are punctured like the thorax; the prosternum, anterior lobe microscopically strigose, keel rather narrow, striae widen out a little at the base and rather more so anteriorly, not joining at either end; the mesosternum has a few irregular and inconspicuous punctures, the lateral stria is not close to the edge, straight at the sides and oblique in front, and distinctly terminates without passing behind the acumination, the suture is scarcely visible; the metasternum, the lateral stria is well marked and almost straight; the anterior tibiæ are 5-dentate.

This and *P. nanus* are the two smallest species known in the genus.

Hab. Umbelosi River, Delagoa; found under Mimosa-bark.

Heterius gratus, Lew. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 5,
vol. xiii. p. 137 (1884).

I found this species in a nest of *Formica fusca*, L., on the Wada-togé in Central Japan. The ant is also a native of Britain and the host of *H. ferrugineus*, Oliv.

Saprinus cæruleatus, Lew., 1905. (Pl. XV. fig. 9.)

I give a figure of this species, as there are not many species in the genus in which the dorsal striæ are almost obliterated by the surface-sculpture.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XV.

- Fig. 1. *Petalosoma hirtipes*, Lew.
Fig. 2. *Plesius asperimargo*, Lew.
Fig. 3. *Coptosternus tarsalis*, Lew.
Fig. 4. ———. Underside. 4 a. Tarsus.
Fig. 5. *Platysoma dorsalis*, Lew.
Fig. 6. *Paromalus submetallicus*, Lew.
Fig. 7. *Hister sessilis*, Lew.
Fig. 8. *Monoplius braunsi*, Lew. 8 a. Surface-sculpture.
Fig. 9. *Saprinus cæruleatus*, Lew.

XXXV.—Report on the Annelida Polychæta collected in the North Sea and adjacent parts by the Scotch Fishery Board Vessel 'Goldseeker.'—Part III. Syllidæ to Eunicidæ. By JAMES W. PRYDE, M.A., Walker Trust Research Scholar, Gatty Marine Laboratory, St. Andrews.

[Plate XVI.]

THIS report is the third issued in connection with the Annelida Polychæta collected in the North Sea by the 'Goldseeker' and includes the families Syllidæ, Nereidæ, and Eunicidæ. Of the Syllids only one genus, viz. *Syllis* occurs, and of the twelve species accounted British, only three are present in this collection. The Nereidæ have three representatives of the nine common to British waters, and probably the absence of the others is accounted for by the fact that they are more littoral than deep-sea forms. Although the Eunicidæ are only represented by five genera, yet the members of one species alone, viz. *Hyalinocia tubicola*, O. F. Müller, outnumber all the others taken together.